

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) Method of obtaining ^{68}Ga by contacting the eluate from a $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generator with an anion exchanger comprising HCO_3^- as counterions and eluting ^{68}Ga from said anion exchanger.
2. (Original) Method according to claim 1 wherein the $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generator comprises a column comprising titanium dioxide.
3. (Original) Method according to claim 1 wherein 0.05 to 5 M HCl is used to elute ^{68}Ga from the $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generator.
4. (Original) Method according to claim 2 wherein 0.05 to 0.1 M HCl is used to elute ^{68}Ga from the $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generator.
5. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein water is used to elute ^{68}Ga from the anion exchanger.
6. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 1 wherein the anion exchanger is a ~~strong~~ anion exchanger comprising quaternary amine functional groups.
7. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 1 wherein the anion exchanger is a ~~strong~~ anion exchange resin based on polystyrene-divinylbenzene.
8. (Previously presented) Method of producing a ^{68}Ga -radiolabelled complex by reacting ^{68}Ga obtained by the method according to claim 1 with a chelating agent.

9. (Original) Method according to claim 8 wherein the chelating agent is a macrocyclic chelating agent.
10. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 wherein the chelating agent comprises hard donor atoms, preferably O and N.
11. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 wherein the chelating agent is a bifunctional chelating agent
12. (Original) Method according to claim 11 wherein the chelating agent is a bifunctional chelating agent comprising a targeting vector selected from the group consisting of proteins, glycoproteins, lipoproteins, polypeptides, glycopolypeptides, lipopolypeptides, peptides, glycopeptides, lipopeptides, carbohydrates, nucleic acids, oligonucleotides or a part, a fragment, a derivative or a complex of the aforesaid compounds and small organic molecules.
13. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 wherein the reaction is carried out using microwave activation.
14. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 for the production of ^{68}Ga -radiolabelled PET tracers.
15. (Original) Kit for the preparation of ^{68}Ga from a $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generator, which comprises a generator column and a second column that comprises an anion exchanger comprising HCO_3^- as counterions.
16. (Original) Kit according to claim 15 further comprising means to couple the columns in series.

17. (Previously presented) Kit according to claim 15 further comprising aqueous HCl to elute the ^{68}Ga from the generator column and/or water to elute the ^{68}Ga from the anion exchanger column, preferably, the HCl and the water being aseptically and in a hermetically sealed container.
18. (Previously presented) Kit according to claim 15 further comprising a chelating agent, preferably a bifunctional chelating agent.
19. (Currently amended) A method of using ~~Use of~~ a kit according to claim 18 for the production of ^{68}Ga -radiolabelled PET tracers, comprising producing a ^{68}Ga -radiolabelled complex by reacting ^{68}Ga obtained by the method according to claim 1 with the chelating agent.